BUSINESS MEN IN SESSION.

PRESIDENT HARRISON SENDS A LETTER TO THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

HIS VIEWS ON RECIPROCITY, SILVER AND THE

NEEDS OF THE FARMERS-LETTERS FROM SECRETARY RUSK AND OTHERS.

Kansas City, April 14.-The first Western States ommercial Congress convened at noon to-day at the Commercial Congress convened at noon to-day at the Coates Opera House, with delegations present from the following States and Territories: California, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, New-Mexico, Wyoming, Moutana, Kansa, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas and Oklahoma. The delegations are compe mainly of business men. When the name of John C. Wickliffe, of New-Orleans, was called, it was recognized as one of the leaders of the citizens of New-Orleans who executed the eleven Italians charged with Chief Hennessy's murder. When he stepped to the stage his appearance was greeted with applause. Without acknowledging it, he quickly took his

The convention was called to order by State Sena tor Kelly, of Kansas. By motion of Governor Francis, of Missouri, Senator Kelly was chosen temporary chairman. In a long speech of acceptance he explained the object of the congress to be the consideration of various questions of peculiar interest to the West and South. John W. Springer, of Illinois, was elected temporary secretary. Governor Francis welcomed the delegates on behalf of the State. He said the congress marked a new era in agricultural, commercial and financial history. There was deep-rooted dissatisfaction and there was unanimous desire that the evil of depression be abelished and that Western interests be stimulated. The West wanted freer trade with Mexico, Canada and South America and with all the countries of the world. The West wanted the Mississippi connected with the Great Lakes. It wanted improved water-ways. It wanted an in-ternational railway. It wanted a fuller volume of currency. T. Dwight Thatcher, of Topeka, welcomed the delegates on behalf of Kansas.

Letters of regret were read from those who had received special invitations to attend the congress. mong the letters was one from President Harrison

Washington, D. C., April 7.

To Hen. H. B. Kelly, Chairman, Kansas City, Mo. Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt Dear Sir: I have the henor to acknowledge the receipt st your letter of March 24, inviting me to attend the meeting of the Commercial Congress of the Western Agricultural and Mining States, to assemble in Kansas City, April 14 to 19, for the purpose of considering measures affecting the general agricultural and business prosperity of the Mississippi Valley States. I regret that it will not be possible for me to accept of this invitation. If I am not detained here by public business I shall probably start about that time for the Pacific Coast by the Southern route; and if that purpose should be thwarted it will be by considerations that will also prevent the acceptance of your invitation.

A publid discussion of the conditions affecting agricultural and business prosperity cannot but be helpful, if it is

tural and business prosperity cannot but be helpful, if it is conducted on broad lines and is hospitable to differences of conducted in the extraordinary development of production of agriculture which has taken place in a recent period in this country by reason of the rapid enlargement of the area of country by receiving land laws of the United States, very naturally has called attention to the value

and indeed the necessity of larger markets.

I am one of those who believe that a home market is necessarily the best market for the producer, as it by emancipates him, in proportion to its near-om the exactions of the transportation companies er could deliver his surplus produce to the insumer out of his farm wagon, his independence and its profits would be larger and surer. It seems to me quite possible to attain a largely increased market for our staple farm products without impairing home markets by opening the manufacturing trades to a competition in which opening the manufacturing trades to a competition in which foreign producers paying a lower scale of wages would have the advantage. A policy that would reduce the number of our people engaged in mechanical pursuits or diminish their ability te purchase food products by reducing wages cannot be helpful to those now engaged in agriculture. The farmers insist that the prices of farm products have been too low, below the point of fair jiving and fair profits. I think so, too, but I venture to lemind them that the plea they make involves the consession that things may be too cheap. A coat may be session that things may be too cheap. A coat may be too cheap as well as cern. The farmer who claims a good living and prefits for his work should concede the same to every other man and woman who tolls. I look with great confidence to the completion of further reciprocal trade arrangements, especially with the Central and South American States, as furnishing new and large markets for meats, breadstuffs, and an important line of ufactured products.

a considerable measure of success has already been at-tained, to secure the removal of restrictions which we have regarded as unjust upon the admission and use of our meats and live cattle in some of the European countries. I look with confidence to a successful termination of the pending negotiations, because I cannot but assume that when the absolutely satisfactory character of the sanitary inspections now provided by our law is made known to these foreign States they will promptly relax their dis-criminating regulations. No effort and none of the powers vested in the Executive will be left unused to secure an

Your deliberations will probably also embrace the con Your deliberations will probably asks emboards the character of sur currency. It will not be possible, and would not be appropriate for me in this letter, to enter upon any elaborate discussion of these questions. One or two things I will say, and first, I believe that every person thoughtfully considers the question will agree with who thoughtfully considers the question (will agree with me upon a proposition which is at the base of all my consideration of the currency question; namely, that any dollar, paper or coin, that is issued by the United States must be made and kept in its commercial uses as good as any other dollar. So long as any paper measy issued or authorized by the United States Government is accepted in commercial use as the equivalent of the best or red dollar commercial use as the second of the control of the commercial use, there need be no fear as to an excess of money. The more such money the better. But, on the other hand, when any issue of paper or coined dollars other hand, when any issue or paper or coined dollars is in buying and selling rated at a less value than other paper or coined dollars, we have passed the limit of safe experiment in finance. If we have dollars of different values, only the poorest will circulate. The farmer and the values, only the pooress will cive the laborer who are not in hourly touch with the ticker or the telegraph will require above all other classes of our comnunity a dollar full of value. Fluctuations and de preciations are always at the first cost of these classes of our community. The banker and the speculator antipate, discount, and often profit, by such fluctuations. It is very easy under the impulse of excitement or the stress of money stringency to fall into the slough of a depreciated er irredeemable currency. It is a very painful and slow

business to get out when once in.

I have always believed, and do now more than ever besteve, in Dimetallism and favor the fullest use of silver, in connection with our currency, that is compatible with the maintenance of the parity of the gold and silver dollar in their sommercial uses. Nothing in my judgment would so much retard the restoration of the free use of silver by the commercial nations of the world as legislation adopted by commercial nations of the world as legislation accepted us that would result in placing this country upon a basis of silver monometallism. The legislation adopted by the first session of the List Congress, I was assured by leading advocates of pee coinage, representative of the silver States, would promptly and permanently bring silver to 129 per ounce and keep it there. That anticipation has not 129 per ounce and keep it there. That anticipation has not been realized. Our larger use of silver has apparently, and for reasons not yet agreed upon, diminished the demand for sliver in China and India.

In view of the fact that it is impossible in this letter to elaborate, and that propositions only can be stated, I am aware that what I have said may be assalled in points where it is easily defensible, but where I have not attempted to present the argument. I have not before, excepting in an official way, expressed myself on these subjects; but, feeling the interest, dignity, and importance of the assemblage in whose behalf you speak, I have ven-tured, without bigotry of opinion, without any assump-tion of infallibility, but as an American citizen, having a most earnest desire that every individual and every public act of my life shall conduce to the glory of our country and the prosperity of all our people, to submit these views for your consideration. Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

A letter was also read from Secretary Rusk. He enggests that prominence be given to the discussion of those questions affecting the agricultural interests of the country. He suggests that the subjects of "transportation," "markets" and "Federal and State statistics " are the pivotal questions affecting the samer. The large surplus of agricultural products of ike West must be sold in distant markets, and the manufactured products must be brought from distant sources, making the question of transportation especially important to the Western farmers. Trustworthy statistics touching the supply and demands are highly statistics touching the supply and the same in legitly. The result of recent negotiations with foreign countries is rapidly demoving these productions, through guarantees that shipments of American livestock and animal and products shall receive an inspection as thorough as that exercised over food products in any foreign country. "The same integrity," the Secretary says, "should apply to our agricultural products. We must study the wants of the markets of the world, the tastes of the consumers and prepare to meet these conditions. We must cultivate a demand for these products in the mest unliked form, thus reducing bulk and consequently the cost of transportation."

M. H. De Young, of San Francisco, in transmitting the regrets, sent a paper on irrigation. Senator Peffect, of Kansas, wrote that the objects of the congress met his hearty approval and expressed the hope that it would result in bringing the people of the West and fouth into closer relations. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, wrote that while he recognized the hard-thios of the present situation in the West, he did not believe that any action except individual action was armer. The large surplus of agricultural products of

necessary for a remedy. Continuing, Mr. Adams's letter stated: "The very general popular idea which now exists that the Government is the grand paternal 'do-all' to protect every one and everything and to provide remedies for every ill that the body politic is subject to, I do not sympathize in."

H. K. Thurber, of New-York, in a letter of regret, presented his views on the causes and offects of business combinations and trusts. Their cause, he wrote, was sharp competition. Their effects were beneficial to the producer and to the consumer.

Governor Francis, of Missouri, was chosen president, and Mr. Springer was retained as permanent secretary.

THE WILL GO TO ALBANY TO PROTEST.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE LISTING BILL. THE LINSON TAX BILL AND THE INTEREST BILL.

Committees representing the Clearing House Asso ciation, the Produce Exchange, the drygoods trade and other cummercial organizations will go to Albany tootest against the enactment by the Legislature of the Erwin Listing bill, the Linson Tax bill and the 5 per cent interest bill. These committees do not join against all these measures. The Clearing House is opposed particularly to the 5 per cent measure. Nearly all the commercial organiza-tions of the city have placed themselves on record as opposed to the Listing and Tax bills, and some

against the interest measure. The Clearing House sub-committee will have a special car, which will leave this city at 9:10 a. m. mittee will consist of J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank; H. W. Cannon, kins, jr., president of the Importers and Traders' National Bank; W. A. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange Bank; R. Hamilton, vise-president of the Bowery Savings Bank; F. D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National Bank and chairman of the Clearing House Association; J. T. Agnew, vice-president of the Continental National Bank; Brayton Ives, president of the Western National Bank; Willis S. Paine, president of the State Trust, and ex-United States Controller W. L. Trenholm, president of the American Security Company. Mr. Nash is chairman of the committee. Mr. Simmons will be the orator of the occasion. The committee will appear before the Finance Committee.

The Cotton Exchange yesterday appointed President Charles W. Ide, James O. Bloss, J. B. Leech, B. S. the Exchange in its protest against the Tax and Listing

Other organizations and interests in this and oth cities will be represented as follows: The Chamber of Commerce, President Charles Stewart Smith; dry goods, William L. Strong, William F. King, Horace J. Fairchild, Charles H. Webb, Frank G. Tefft, J. Howard Sweetser, J. T. Low, Clarence Collins, Walter Stanton, Julius Catlin, E. M. Townsend, Francis M. Bacon, Benjamin Knower, John Urban Praley, Woodbury G. Langdon, A. D. Juillard, Thomas J. Davis, A. Leland and H. W. Curtis; counsel, Artemas H. Holmes; clothing, C. H. Hackett; hats and caps, Robert Dun-lap; laces, white goods and embroideries, Walter Gibb; insurance, Robert L. Livingston; manufacturers, Willlam Church Osborn; glass, J. Fitzpatrick and A. Powell; New-York Crockery Board of Trade, Henry Powell; New-York Crockery Board of Trade, Henry Maddock, Jonathan H. Crane and F. H. Eawo; New-York Jewellers' Board of Trade, H. M. Condit; Mercantile Agency, Erastus Wiman; New-York Produce Exchange, Evan Thomas, S. Jacoby, Henry R. Hebort, Henry T. Kneeland, A. S. Roe and A. Romer; Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, L. V. De Forrest, John Stanton and J. W. Davis; Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, Gerson Mayr; Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N. Y., J. Y. McClintock, Henry C. Brewster, H. B. Hathaway, Max Brickner and George Moss; Elmira Board of Trade, Charles M. Tompkins, Antonia Romer, Lorenzo Howes, George M. Robinson and George Brand; Rome, N. Y., Board of Trade, James C. Smith, John S. Wardwell, Harvey S. Bedell and John R. Edwards.

Delegations from Buffalo, Hudson, Syracuse, Albany, Troy, Binghamton and other cities are expected.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS. One of the handsomest of the buildings whose erection is changing Forty-second-st. from a street of quiet dwelling-houses into a centre of business is the new home of the firm of Lewis & Conger, dealers in general housefurnishings, which was opened yester-day for the inspection of their patrons Nos. 130 and 132 West Forty-second-st. have been altered through out, and thrown into one building, with a main floor of fifty by ninety-four feet. The front of the store is almost entirely of plate-glass, in a framework decorated with white and gold. The interior is light and airy, and prettily finished in ash and black walnut. A row of substantial columns runs the length of the room, with chandeliers of artistic design hanging from the ceiling on either side. At the rear is a curved glass roof with ventilating windows. A staircase of glass roof with ventilating windows. A staircase of ash leads to the three floors above, which are used for storing the stock. The big wareroom was already well filled with goods yesterday. Long stands of black walnut, reaching from column to column, were occupied by a fine display of china for household use, and shelves, cablnets and counters were taxed to their utmost capacity with glass, tinware, cutlery and all the thousand and one necessaries in the housekeeping line.

" MOONSHINE" CIGAR FACTORY DI Inspectors of the Internal Revenue Service have oticed for some time that the boxes of the street venders of cigars always seem to be nearly full. investigation led Charles H. Wheelock, a deputy collector of the Second Internal Revenue District to visit the double tenement-house at No. 29 New-Bowery yesterday morning. He found a cigar manufactory here which was not heensed, and arrested Antonio Sutero, Nartel Amperial and Vincenza Didegon, a woman, and started for a police station with them. He had undertaken too big a task, however, for Imperial and the woman escaped. When he had taken Sutero to a place of safety, he returned to the house with Frank J. Martin and James Murphy, of the Revenue Service, and

Martin and James Murphy, of the Revenue Service, and recaptured the man and woman and also arrested Mrs. Vincenzo Dajuano, who owned the establishment. All of the prisoners were held in \$1,000 cach for examination to-day by Commissioner Shields.

Mrs. Dajuano's husband is serving a term at Sing Sing for forgery. She said that she tried to get a license but failed, and therefore manufactured the cigars without one. In her place were found 12,000 cigars, on which the tax had not been paid, and a number of empty cigar boxes bearing the names of other manufacturers. She made only a cheap, coarse grade of cigars, which were retailed by peddiers at two for 5 cents.

ON TRIAL FOR KILLING HIS WIFE.

The trial of William Smith, the ex-policeman who was indicted for manslaughter in the first degree on a was indicted for manifestagener in the list degree on a charge of killing his wife on December 31 last, was continued before Justice Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. William M. Gillesple told how he had been in a liquor shop at One-hundred-andthirty-fifth-st. and Fifth-ave. on December 31, and thirty-fifth-st. and Fifth-ave, on December 31, and had seen Smith there with a woman named Mrs. Stewart. While they sat there a woman came into the hall and called out: "Is Officer Smith there! I want him to come out." Then she went away and Smith followed her. He returned in about ten minutes and said: "I'm after giving her a siap in the jaw and she won't bother me any more."

Mrs. Smith died on January 9, as the result, according to the verdict of the Coroner's jury, of a blow on the head inflicted by Smith.

Dr. Charles E. Phillips testified that Mrs. Smith died from lockjaw, which resulted from the wound on her head. The case will be continued to-day.

A NEW SPANISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY.

A society has recently been formed in this city under the one of "Circulo Colon-Cervantes," for the purpose of bringing together in a social way the members of the Spanish-American colony here, and also persons speaking the
Spanish language. One of the objects of this circle is to
take part in the redebration of the fourth
centennial of the discovery of America. The
monthly dinner of the circle will take place to-morrow
night at 6:30 p. m., at Marcett's, Forty-inith-st, and
sixth-ave. The board of directors has been constituted as
follows: President, Juan N. Navarro, Consul-General of
Mexico; vice-president, Don Arturo Balasano Topete, Consul-General of Spain; secretary, Bon Fermin Toledo; directors, Dr. Villavicencio, Consul-General of Venezuela;
Climaco Calderon, Consul-General of the United States of
Celombia; Don Nicolas Esguerra and Arturo Cuyase bringing together in a social way the members of the Span

FESTIVAL OF BLESSING THE FIELDS. The annual festival of the "blessing of the fields" at the Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan Four Corners, at the Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., one of the most important frativals of the year of this interesting institution, will take place on May 29. It will be preceded on the 28th by a meeting of the General Council of the Brotherhood of St. Christopher, which has the institution under its charge. It is expected that a large number of people will be proceed, among them some of the best workers in the field of Christian philauthropy that the country affords. The Brother Director, W. M. F. Round, at No. 135 East Fifteenth-st., will giadly furnish further particulars to those who are interested in either further particulars to those who are interested in either of the occasions mentioned.

BENHAM CONCERTS POSTPONED.

a severe attack of the grip. His trat concert, which was advertised to take place at the Music Ball, Pifty-seventh-st. and Seventh-avo., this evening, has in consequence of this filmess been postponed till Tuesday, April 21. Instead of two recitals, as originally announced, there will be only one given at Hardwan Hall on Friday afternoon, April 24, at 3 o'clock. A. Victor Bennam, the young planist, is suffering from

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

TO CHANGE INSURANCE LAWS

SUGGESTIONS BY FIRE UNDERWRITERS. INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE AND METHOD OF STATING THE RESERVE UNDER

CONSIDERATION. The Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Ecord of Fire Underwriters, of which Elijah R. Kennedy is chairman, has been holding numerous essions to consider and suggest changes in the insurace laws of the State in line with the work in which the commission appointed by Governor Hill to revise the corporation laws of the State is how engaged. William Allen Butler has assisted the committee, which has received the thanks of the commission for the assistance which it has rendered.

The State insurance laws have become so thoroughly jumbled in the last fifty years that it is difficult in some respects to understand what the laws are, and the consolidation of all the laws in force into a single act is highly desirable. The main work of the commission is to classify and consolidate the State corpora-tion laws, but the scope of the work undertaken by the commission was not strictly confined to this, and in several respects new legislation has been proposed. The fire underwriters have felt reluctant to seem to be in an attitude of asking for legislation, and Mr. Kennedy was asked what the committee's position was

and what it was doing. He said that the State had been generally fair and liberal in its treatment of the fire insurance interests, and that as a result of this freedom from continual nagging and oppression inflicted by some States the rates of insurance in this State were much less than the rates on similar property of States that were hostile to fire insurance companies. As a single illustration, Mr. Kennedy said that one could get insurance on a farm house, barn, sheds, etc., in this State for about one-third of what the same companies would charge on similar property in Texas or Wisconsin, both of which States have legislated in a hostfle manner to

But, Mr. Kennedy said, the underwriters had been so cordially invited by the commission to make suggestions, that they had made propositions which in a few respects, if enacted, would alter the insurance laws of the State. not be fundamental, but in some ways would relieve from restrictions the companies of the State, which have been under some disadvantage in comparison with Hartford and Philadelphia corporations. concerns were organized under the laws of their States. of course, and were not governed by New-York regula tions, excepting in regard to policies issued in New-

When asked as to the most important matter the committee's consideration, Mr. Kennedy replied that he thought that of the recommendations of the allow New-York companies to invest a portion of their capital in real estate. This privilege had always been permitted to Pennsylvania and Connecticut corporations and investments of this kind had been exceedingly advantageous. Yet the Home Insurance Company of this city, with a capital of \$3,000,000 and accumulated property of \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 more, could not invest any portion of its capital in a suitable building for its own use. Some of the buildings of the life nsurance companies were large enough to accommodate other tenants, and were among the most remunerative investments made by their owners.

"The necessity of some such relief as this," said Mr. Kennedy, "has been very urgent for some years. While there is a larger latitude allowed for investment of the fire insurance companies' surplus accumu-lations, yet the companies have been required by law confine the investment of their capital to United States bonds, city and county bonds of this State, and cans on mortgages secured by real estate in the State. The latter class of investment is not in favor with habit of running to fire insurance companies. New-York State bonds there are none to be had, the Sinking Fund of the State owns all that there are Government bonds pay only about 21-2 per cent at the prices at which the investment must be made, and best city bonds net only about 2.1-2 3 per cent. It is in this respect that fire insurance companies of other States have a decided advantage over our companies. This change

HELPING HANDS FOR POOR WOMEN.

The Stanton Street Heiping Hand Association, which does a great amount of good work among poor women. closed another successful season yesterday with anni versary exercises, which were held in St. George's Chapel. There was a large attendance. E. J. Her rick presided. Addresses were made by C. J. Wills of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, B. C. Wetmore, the Rev. Willard Parsons and the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick. Mrs. Sara Barron Anderson sang two ballads, and Mr Anderson recited. After the entertainment refreshments were served.

The Helping Hand does not give charitable doles. It believes in the encouragement of independence, and the women whom it seeks to benefit must earn its help by honest work. It gives out garments to be sewed, and in return for the sewing garments and groceries are given to women. There are no cash payments, but the help given is all on the basis of value received The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund took nearly 700 of the

The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund took nearly 700 of the women and their children on a pleasant excursion to the country last year. The first directress of the Stanton Street Helping Hand Association is Mrs. P. Vanderbilt, the secretary is Mrs. V. E. Wetmore, the treasurer is Mrs. George Kitching, the second directress is Mrs. W. F. Lee and the third directress is Mrs. L. J. Belloni.

THE TOBACCO BOARD OF TRADE PROTESTS.

The annual meeting of the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade was held yesterday at No. 178 Pearl-st., at the office of Mark M. Schlesinger. The following were elected trustees of the Board: Gerson Mayer, Henry Rosenwald, Charles L. Holt, William Vigelius, M Lachenbruch, Abram Cohn, Joseph E. Hoffman, A. H. Scoville, Samuel Auerbach, Julian Beer, A. Gonzale and James Ertheiler.

A resolution was passed directing the president of the Board to appoint a committee of three, the president to be one, to go to Albany and protest against the passage by the Legislature of the Erwin Listing bill, the Linson Tax bill, the Five Per Cent Interest bill, and to support the Cantor Tax bill. The trustees who were elected yesterday will meet a month from yesterday and elect officers of the Board.

OFFICERS OF THE TYPOTHETÆ ELECTED. At the annual meeting of the Typothetae, held yes terday at their rooms at No. 19 Park Place, the following officers were elected; William C. Martin, president; Theodore L. De Vinne and Douglas Taylor, vice-presi dents; William Charles Rogers, corresponding secretary; E. Parke Coby, recording secretary; John Polhemus, treasurer; R. Harner Smith, Henry Lessey, Jame W. Pratt and J. Faulkner, executive committee. A delegation of the society afterward called upon Mr. Mar-tin, who is now eighty-one years old, and who is just recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia, to in-form him of his re-election.

Dining Cars on Royal Blue Line. Dining Cars on Royal Blue Line.

The Pullman Company is now operating a Dining-Carservice, via the Royal Blue Line, between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on the famous folhour train, leaving New-York 11:50 a. m. arriving Washington 4:30 p. m. and on the fast express leaving New-York 3:30 p. m. arriving Washington 5:55 p. m. New-York 3:30 p. m. arriving Washington 5:55 p. m. These cors were built expressly for use on the Royal Blue Line and the bigh standard of service for which the Pullman Company is celebrated will be fully maintained. Station foot of Liberty Street. THE COURTS.

ENGLISHMEN SAY THEY WERE SWINDLED. THEY ASK TO BE RELIEVED FROM A BIG

Two large English corporations, which were form to buy up American industries, say they have been swindled by the members of several boneblack companies in this country and they have applied to the supreme Court for a judgment relieving them from contract to purchase three of the largest companies of are the City of London Contract Corporation and the London and Chicago Contract Corporation (Limited). The defendants in the suit are Henry M. Bigelow James M. Gifford, Edwin Sister and Ebenezer C. Hay controlling owners of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Works, of Newark, N. J.; Henry Russell and Deming Jarves, of the Michigan Carbon Works, of Detroit Mich., and Henry M. Raiston, of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, of Chicago. The companies are all engaged in manufacturing bone fertilizer. Mr. Bigelow, on behalf of all these companies, offered the combined stock of the three companies for sale for 83,133,610. The English companies agreed to buy the stock for that price, and they were to pay \$1,335,000 in first mortgage bonds and \$242,600 in preferred stock. The English company which was to be formed was to have a capital of \$2,400,000.

The English companies paid \$330,000 on account. They now declare that Digelow represented that there was material on hand worth \$1,384,385, which, with he accumulated profits, would be ample to continue the business of the three companies. Bigelow also told them, they declare, that the business would pay per cent on the investment. They declare that Bige low made gross and fraudulent representations, and that he concealed many facts which he should have explained to the purchasers. They want the money which they have paid returned to them, the agreement to purchase set aside and the Central Trust Com-pany restrained from disposing of any of the stock of pany restrained from disposing of any of the stock of which it was made the depository pending the final ratification of the agreement. The motion for the injunction was argued before Justice Patterson in the supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday and the argument occupied nearly the entire court day.

The plaintiffs were represented by ex-Judge Noah Davis, William D. Guthrie, Victor Morometz and A. L. Pinkoffs. Joseph H. Choate, C. C. Beaman, L. C. Ledyard and Leslie W. Russell were present for the defendants. Decision was reserved.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS. A LARGE NUMBER HANDED DOWN IN EACH DIVISION.

Albany, April 14.—In the Court of Appeals today the following decisions were handed dows.

The Seneca Nation of Indians, appellant, agt.,
Harrison B. Christy, respondent, in he petition of
Cynthia D. Rood, to revoke probate of the will of
Lynan Soule; Nelson L. Button, respondent, agt.
Rathbone, Sard & Co., appellants; Fannie Bean, respondent, agt. George W. Carleton and another, appellants; Francis B. Brewer, respondent, agt. James
E. Ford, appellant; Kate Hogan, admrx., etc., appellant, agt. the city of Brooklyn, respondent; John
H. McGulnness, by gundian, appellant, agt. the
same: Peter P. Latourette and another, appellants,
age. Henry H. Peisons, respondent; Leander Fitts,
receiver, etc., agt. Nelson Beardsley, impleaded, etc.,
appellant; the same against the same; William H.
Townsend agt. Robert Allen, Jr., executor, appellant;
Ludlow W. Valentine, etc., respondent, agt. Herman
T. Richardt, appellant; George E. Beakes, and another,
agt. Laiz A. Dacouha, executor, etc., appellant; the
Dutch Reformed Church of Summit, N. Y., agt. Willlam L. Harden and another, appellants. Judgment
affirmed, with costs.

The People ex rel. John Davidson, et al., respondents, agt. Edward Gilon, et al., Board of Assessors, appellants; the People ex rel. D. Willis James,
et al., agt. the same. Order of the General Term reversed and writ dismissed, with costs.

The People ex rel. the General Term forms of ar as it
reversed order of the Special Term reversed, and order
of the Special Term affirmed, with costs.

The People ex rel. the Western Union Telegraph
Company, appellant, agt. Edward Dolan, et al., Assessors of Troy, Order of the General Term affirmed,
without costs to either party.

The same against the Troy Assessors of 1886, Order
of the General Term affirmed, without costs to either
party.

The same against the Troy Assessors of 1887. Order
of the General Term affirmed, without costs to either
party.

The same against the Troy Assessors of text of the General Term affirmed,
without costs to either party. Albany, April 14 .- In the Court of Appeals to

of the General Term amman,
party.

The People ex rel. John F. Cline, appellant, agt. J.
Hampden Robb, et al., Commissioners, respondents; in
re estate of Jacob E. Strout, deceased. Order of the
General Term affirmed, with costs.
In re estate of Eli B. Smith, deceased. Order
affirmed with costs against appellant personally.
Abdel W. Tozl, appellant, agt. Abraham Stein, impleaded, etc., respondent. Appeal dismissed, with

in line in this respect that fire in in this respect that fire incurrence companies of other states have a decided advantage over our companies. This change which we advise would enable our fire companies with active and Philadel Companies and the probability of the companies of the probability of



You have dropped half the labor of housework when you have taken up Pearline. You can wash anything with it -you can hurt nothing. Little labor, with little Pearline brings big results. There is no excuse for rubbing and scrubbing, when Pearline stands ready to do the work. Many of your friends can tell you about it. You can help yourself with it by helping yourself to it. Never peddled. 212 JAMES PYLE, New York

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Nature's Own Remedy.

The following cases were argued in the Second Di-Dennis Nugent, appellant, agt. the Atlas Steamship ompany. Lydia W. Rankin, appellant, agt. Cartright McBride, spondent. respondent.
Richard D. Alliger, respondent, agt. "The Brooklyn
Daily Eagle." appellant.
S. I. Nayer and others, appellants, agt. Garret
L. Hardy, respondent.

S. I. Nayor and L. Hardy, respondent. Following are the day calendars for to-morrow: First Division—Nos. 40, 195, 6, 10, 11, 12, 24 and 28. Second Division—Nos. 279, 286, 308, 309, 310, 384, Second Division 274, 251 and 311. CONTESTING HER GRANDFATHER'S WILL.

William T. Blair, a butcher, died in August, 1889, and left an estate valued at \$100,000. By the provisions of his will the estate was to be divided among his widow, a granddaughter, two nieces and the Sixtyfirst Street Methodist Episcopal Church. executors were Frederick Zittel and Andrew Mills. The will was admitted to probate. Now the granddaughter, Sarah Catharine Blair, has brought a suit to have the order admitting the will to probate revoked and to break the will. This suit is brought in the Court of Common Pleas and it was on trial before Judge Allen and a jury, yesterday. The plaintiff declares that the will was made by Mr. Blair while he was under the undue influence of Zittel. She says also that she will be the sole surviving heir-at-law when Mrs. Blair dies, and that Mrs. Blair is old and feeble. She also says that Mrs. Blair has made a will by the provisions of which the property will nearly all go to people outside the family. She alleges that the widow has made this will while under the influence of Zittel, or of some one elso unknown to the plaintiff. The case will be continued to-day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part II—Adjourned until April 20.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part III—Before O'Brien, J.—
Nos. 1969, 2963, 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2929, 4786, 2340, 2569, 20445, 2554, 2946, 2055, 2532, 2556, 237, 2431, 4921, 2497, 1951, 2357, 4017, 2356.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part IV—Before Heach, J.—
Nos. 6744, 3274, 3292, 2246, 2815, 2851, 2134, 5324, 3284, 3309, 4890, 1778, 1759, 1075, 3488, 3489, 3491, 3492, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3496, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3491, 3492, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3496, 3496, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3491, 3492, 3496, 34 Supreme Court—Circuit—Part II—Before O'Brien, J.—Nos. 1959. 2003. 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2920, 184. 1959. 2003. 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2920, 185. 1959. 2003. 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2920, 185. 1959. 2003. 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2920, 185. 1959. 2003. 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2920, 185. 1959. 2003. 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2920, 185. 1959. 2003. 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2920, 185. 1959. 2003. 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2020, 185. 1959. 2003. 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2020, 185. 1959. 2003. 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2020, 185. 1959. 2003. 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2020, 185. 1959. 2003. 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2020, 185. 1959. 2003. 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2020, 185. 1959. 2003. 3201, 1327, 906, 2115, 1637, 2987, 2020, 185. 1959. 2004. 2504. 2504. 2504. 2504. 2504. 2504. 2504. 2504. 2504. 2504. 2504. 2504. 2504. 2505. 2504. 3309, 4850, 1778, 1759, 1075, 3488, 3489, 3493, 3495, 3497, 3498. 3495, 3490, 3497, 3489. 3495, 3490, 3497, 3489. 3490, 3497, 3489. 3495, 3490, 3497, 3489. 3495, 3490, 3497, 3489. 3495, 3490, 3497, 3489. 3497, 3498, 3495, 3490, 3497, 3489. 3497, 3498, 3495, 3490, 3497, 3489. 3497, 3498, 3495, 3490, 3497, 3489. 3497, 3498, 3495, 3490, 3497, 3489. 3497, 3498, 3495, 3497

Cases to be sent from Fact 1.

City Court—Special Term—Before Van Wyck, J.—Motions.

City Court—Trial Term—Part I.—Before McCarthy, J.—

City Court—Trial Term—Part I.—Before McCarthy, J.—

Nos. 2528, 2020, 3167, 3220, 3221, 3234, 2375, 2377, 2384,

Soc. 2357, 3554, 2336, 102, 3180, 3233, 2527, 2430, 2658, 1572,

3199, 1976, 2240, 2450, 1859, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347,

1348, 4613.

City Court—Trial Term—Part II.—Before Newburger, J.—

Nos. 2522, 2253, 2254, 2334, 2288, 1813, 2293, 1861,

Nos. 2522, 2253, 3254, 2334, 2888, 1813, 2293, 1861,

Nos. 2539, 3301, 3312, 3345, 3369, 3369, 3369, 3387, 3138, 3139, 3139, 3132, 3131, 3124, 3369,

City Court—Trial Term—Part III.—Before Enricht, C. J.

Cases on—Luce vs. Knowtten, No calendar,

City Court—Trial Term—Part III.—Before McGown, J.—

Chyp. 3400, 3363, 3404, 3107, 3426, 3429, 2439, 4533,

2312, 3303, 3915, 336, 3364, 34818, 3578, 3533, 3724, 3725,

23728, 3722, 3732, 3734, 3735, 3736, 3737,

Court of General Sessions—Part II.—Before Martine, J.,

and Assistant District—Attorney McIntyre—Nos. I to 21,

Inclusive.

Court of General Sessions—Part II.—Before Fitzgerald,

Court of General Sessions—Part III.—Before Fitzgerald, et of General Sessions-Part II-Before Fitzgerald, Assistant District-Attorney Davis-Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive.

Court of General Sessions—Part III—Before Cowing, J.,
and Assistant District-Attorney Lynn—Nos. 1 to 13.

Court of Oyer and Terminer, continued—Nos. 2 to 3, in-

PETTY SMUGGLERS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE. Merris Gross, of Tacoma, arrived here from Germany on Monday. He told the customs inspectors that he had nothing dutiable in his baggage, but they

found a large amount of women's wearing apparel, some jewelry and bric-a-brac that was dutiable and worth from \$300 to \$400. Among the goods were several mosaics of considerable value. The goods were taken to the seizure-room in the Custom House. A passenger who arrived on the steamer La Normandie also said that he had nothing dutiable in his

baggage. Strictly speaking he told the truth, but he said nothing about his pockets. After the man had passed the examination made by the inspectors, special passed the examination made by the inspectors, special inspector Traiteur saw the man's pockets buiged out in a suspicious manner, and on investigation found that they contained an antique gold watch worth \$300, and two women's watches, one of which was set with diamonds. The watches were seized. The name of the passenger was not reported.

ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY DIRECTORS.

The stockholders of the Atlantic Postal Telegraph Cable Company, which is a sub-company of the Postal Telegraph Company, held their annual meeting resterday at No. 1 Eroadway. There were repre-sented 450 out of the 500 shares. The following were re-elected directors: A. B. Chandler, W. H. Baker, E. C. Platt, J. O. Stevens and T. L. Cuyler, jr. The direc-

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tors elected the following officers: President, Mr. Chandler; vice-president, Mr. Baker; treasurer, Mr. Platt, and secretary, Mr. Stevens.

HOW MR. GILROY SPENDS THE CITY'S MONEY. Commissioner Gilroy sent to the Mayor yesterday

his report for the quarter ended on March 31. Of \$1,051,026 07 expended, \$314,294 77 went for street improvement. The new contracts, forty-nine in number, were entered into at a cost of \$675,792 66, and fifty were completed which foot up \$563,953 67. Regarding the water supply, Mr. Gilroy says: "All the reservoirs in the Croton water-shed are full. The rainfall for the quarter at Boyd's Corners

full. The rainfall for the quarter at Boyd's Corners Reservoir was 19.14 inches. The daily supply of water now received in the city is 154,000,000 gallons, of which the old aqueduct supplies 75,000,000 gallons, the new aqueduct 70,000,000 gallons and the Bronx River conduit 9,000,000 gallons. Of the thirty paving contracts standing over from last year all but one are to be completed by Mav 15. The companies owning underground structures were informed in February last that they must complete their operations in these streets before the new pavements are laid, and will receive no permits to open the streets after the pavements are put down.

THE RUSH FOR LAND IN WISCONSIN.

Ashland, Wis., April 14 (Special).-There was talk this morning of land officials removing to the Court House on Friday, the date of filing. This would set the men who have stood in line week after week in aft uproar. Another large delegation arrived to-day an uproar. Another large delegation arrived to-day from Waisan. They are old-timers who went through the Water Reserve land rash. Hundreds more men arrived this morning, and scores are compelled to sleep in chairs at the hotels. The rush is unparalleled. This weather is extremely raw and cold and a large number of liners have been compelled to drop out of the ranks.

PHOEBE COUZINS IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Chicago, April 14.-The Executive Committee of the Lady Managers of the World's Fair and Miss Phoebe Couzins, secretary of the board, are at loggerheads over the printing of the minutes of the November meeting of the board. A committee was appointed at that time to see that the minutes were correct, but Miss Courins proceeded to have them printed without first submitting them to the committee, claiming that she had a right to do so. The matter was considered at a meeting of the executive committee to-day, and resolutions were passed declaring Miss Conzins's action as "a serious violation of the respect due to the lady managers."

BENSONHURST-BY-THE-SEA.

Money goes far at Bensonhurst